

21(7), 21(8)

AUTHORS: Laberrig-Prolova, Zh. V., Balandin, M. P., Otvinovskiy, S. E. SU 56-57-3-7 62

TITLE: On the Absorption of π^+ -Mesons With Energies of Approximately 50 Mev by Carbon Nuclei

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1954, Vol 37, Nr 3(9), pp 634 - 639 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By means of a propane bubble chamber the authors investigated the $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ e^+$ -decay and have already given a report on this investigation (Refs 1,2); during evaluation of the photographs, also the stars formed on the occasion of the absorption of (50±20)Mev π^+ -mesons in carbon nuclei were investigated (figure 1 shows the photograph of a double-pronged- and figure 3 the recording of a triple-pronged star). The cross section of the formation of such stars was determined as amounting to (1.5 ± 0.2) mb. Figure 3 shows the distribution of the stars according to the number of their prongs (the double- and triple-pronged stars are the most frequent, the single- and four-pronged ones about half as frequent as the triple-pronged stars) and for the purpose of comparing the results from reference 11 (dotted lines) also the

Card 1/3

On the Absorption of π^+ -Mesons With Energies of Approximately 50 Mev by Carbon Nuclei

results are given, which were obtained at $E_{\pi^+} = 250 \pm 10$ Mev.

Deviation is insignificant, but also stars having 6 and 7 prongs were found to occur. The average number of prongs per star was determined to 2.6 ± 0.3 . The angular distribution of the prongs with respect to the direction of motion of the π^+ -mesons is shown by figure 4. It is found that the number of the prongs N_f which lead to the front hemisphere is 1.61 times as large

as the number N_b leading to the rear hemisphere. The ratio $(N_f - N_b)/(N_f + N_b)$ is used for the determination of anisotropy. The following values of this ratio were determined:

$1.00^{+0.29}_{-0.56}$ (1), $0.36^{+0.09}_{-0.1}$ (2), 0.36 ± 0.08 (3), 0.18 ± 0.09 (4),

0.20 ± 0.16 (5). The numbers in parentheses indicate the respective number of the prongs of the stars. In this summary a certain tendency of an increase of anisotropy with the decreasing number of prongs is observed. Figure 5 shows the distribution of the double-pronged stars according to the angle α between the two prongs. The distribution shows a considerable increase of the

Card 2/3

On the Absorption of π^+ -Mesons With Energies of Approximately 50 Mev by Carbon Nuclei SOV/60-47-3-112

starts with increasing α . Finally, the authors thank B. M. Piont'kov for suggestions and his interest in this work, V. A. Mikhaylenko, V. Trifonov, and Ye. Yurova for carrying out measurements. Zh. V. Laberrig-Prolova also thanks Professor L. I. Blokhintsev and Professor V. P. Dzhelepov for her good reception at the Institute at Dubna. There are 5 figures and 13 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1959

Card 3/3

BALANDIN, M.P.; MOISEYENKO, V.A.; MUKHIN, A.I.; OTVINOVSKIY, S.Z.

Investigation of $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \rightarrow e^+$ decay by means of a propane bubble chamber and scintillation counters. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 36 no.2:424-432 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
(Nuclear reactions--Measurement)

5/356/60 034/32
3006/BO1

2746
АВТНАС :

Van, Jan-chen, Van, Chou-chen, 34-10 East 100th Street, V. 11
 Kaitzer, J. L., 1101 Broadway, 10-11, Kaitzer, M. 11
 Brown, Chas. F., 1101 Broadway, 10-11, Kaitzer, M. 11
 Solov'ev, N. I., 1101 Broadway, 10-11, Kaitzer, M. 11

917:25:

Removal of 6.6 Rev'd on Protons by Means of a Propane Bubble Chamber

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,
Vol. 30, No. 2, pp 426-451

FIG. 1. For the purpose of isolating a contribution to the negative λ -band of protein fibrinogen, the authors investigated the adsorbing of negative λ -band chromophores on plastic (area length $1 \times 0.112 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2$) in a 24-hour experiment. The number of molecules of the negative λ -band of fibrinogen adsorbed on plastic was plotted in a negative form in Fig. 1. The monotonic distribution of λ -waves was determined from 112 investigated traces, and is shown in Fig. 2. The scale variations are (4.0×10^{-6}) bar/.. A total of 300 frames was interpreted, and the mean was (4.0×10^{-6}) bar/..

Case 1/4

350 events were collected from all two-pronged stars. The measured values were processed by an electronic computer. The root-mean-square error in the angular determination was $\Delta\theta = .76^\circ$ and $\Delta\phi = 1.14^\circ$. The correlation between the angles of the two particles was checked by plotting $\cos \theta_{12}$ against the azimuthal angle ϕ_{12} . The elastic $p-p$ scattering events for which $\theta_{12} < 90^\circ$ and $\phi_{12} > 180^\circ$ were identified by the criteria stated above. Coincidentally, Fig. 5 shows angular correlations (Fig. 4) for all proton pairs among the 315 events investigated. 70% were recorded as being elastic. Fig. 6 shows the distribution of these events according to laboratory angle θ_{lab} at 20 MeV. The fraction of the channels is shown by the number with its length $\pm 1\sigma$. In one of the 315 events were recorded. The distributions of these 115 events according to the azimuthal angle of the recoil proton is shown in Fig. 6. In this case the recoil proton track was on top. In 100 it was below. In 15 at the left. In 98 at the right. An estimation of the percentages of quasielastic scattering events is the total number of elastic ones 74. The cross section of the reaction investigated was found to be

Card 2/4

$\alpha(\theta) > 6^\circ$, 5.75–0.55 m μ , by totaling into account a "saturation of $\alpha(\theta)$ " with a total "branch length of 1.5–10 $\cdot 10^{-6}$ m." θ is the scattering angle in the counter-of-mass system. The total of interdiffusion cross section are estimated as being 10.55 m μ . The final part of the present paper offers an analysis of experimental results on the basis of the optical model, with the proton being regarded as a homogeneous, absorptive, bounded sphere with a radius $R = 1.05 \cdot 10^{-10}$ m. The nuclear absorption coefficient K is assumed to be $K = 0.7 \cdot 10^{-10}$ m μ . Results are compared with those yielded by experiments (Lund, Pegg, 1969). The authors finally thank Academician V. I. Veksler and I. V. Chavys for their assistance.

A. A. Migron, Yu. E. Kuznetsov, Ya. I. Man'ko, M. I. Gerasim, V. I. Veksler, and V. V. Vasilin for their assistance. There are 6 figures in the text, and 6 references (2 Soviet and 4 American).

Case 3/0

ASXOCIAF106: 007polenmy Institut yderyzhe 1991ezerevny
(Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)
SUBMITTED: August 20, 1993

21(7)

AUTHORS:

Balandin, M. F., Moiseyenko, V. A.,
Mukhin, A. I., Otvinnovskiy, S. Z.

SOV/56-26-2-10/63

TITLE:

Investigation of $\pi^+ - \mu^+ - e^+$ -Decay by Means of a Propane Bubble Chamber and Scintillation Counters

(Issledovaniye $\pi^+ - \mu^+ - e^+$ -raspada pri pomoshchi propanovoy puzyr'kovoy kamery i staintillyatsionnykh schetchikov)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959,
Vol 36, Nr 2, pp 424-432 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

After the discovery of the nonconservation of parity in the case of weak interaction (refs 1, 2) the results of a number of investigations of μ -e-decay were published, which were carried out partly by means of electronic particle recording (refs 3, 4) and partly with photoemulsions (Refs 5, 6). In 1957 reports were published concerning also investigations carried out by means of hydrogen- (Ref 7) and propane bubble chambers (Refs 8, 9). The advantages and disadvantages of the e methods are discussed in short in the introduction. The authors of the present paper also used a propane bubble chamber for the purpose of recording particles. The present paper intends to investigate

Card 1/4

OTVOS, Ervin, dr.

Gastric secretion and atropine effect. Orv. hetil. 103 no.35:1642-1651
28 '62.

1. Fovarosí Tanács VIII/3. Szakrendelintezet, Röntgenosztály.
(GASTRIC JUICE) (ATROPINE)

MANDY, Tamas; OTVOS, Ervin, Jr.

The "lymph" problem and surface granulitization; also, a remark by
G.Panto. Foldt kozl 90 no.2:192-199 Ap-Je '60. (EPAI 10:2)

1. Epitoipari es Kozlekedesi Muszaki Egyetem Asvany- es Foldtani
Tanszek, Budapest (for Mandy)
(Hungary--Geology)

OTVOS, Ervin. dr.

Investigations on physiopathological transformations in peptic ulcer
by means of successive atropine test. Orv. hetil. 96 no.41:
1129-1133 Oct 55.

1. A VIII. ker. Tanács Rendelintezetenek (igazgató-őorvos:
Egyedi László dr.) Röntgenosztályának (vezető-őorvos: Wimmer László
dr.)

(PEPTIC ULCER, diagnosis

early, atropine sulfate test, eff. on gastric motility)

(ATROPINE

sulfate, test, early diag. value in peptic ulcer,
eff. on gastric motility)

OTVOS, Janos, dr.

The library of Assurbanipal. Elst tud 16 no.45:Suppl.:
Tarkatudomány 2 no.23:177-178 5 N '61.

OTVOS, J.

Collections of museum pieces at the Debrecen Reformed College. p. 187.

EVKONYE. Deri Museum. Debrecen, Hungary. 1957 (published 1958).

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 11,
November 1959.

Uncl.

OTVOS, Janos, dr.

World of codices. Elet tud 17 no.10:Supplement:Tarkatudomány
3 no.5:33-34 1962

OTVOS, L.

The conformation of 2-phenylpyrrolidine. G. Fodor and L. Otvos (Univ. Szeged). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 3, 205-7 (1964) (in English).—Evidence is presented to show that the functional groups at C-2 and C-3 of Me 2-amino-3,4,5-triacetyl-2-phenylpyrrolidine (I), m. 189°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 17° (H₂O), 10° (MeOH), 32° (CH₃N), are near each other in space. This requires that these groups be bound in equatorial positions in a C-1 conformation. The evidence for this lies in the fact that $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ of I changes on standing in Me₂CO or CH₃OH from +10.3° to -30.5°, the rate rising with pH. This indicates a migration of an Ac group from C-3 OH to C-2 NH₂, yielding Me 2-amino-3,4,5-triacetyl-2-phenylpyrrolidine (II), a reaction known to be intramolecular. (Fodor and Kiba, *C.A.* 40, 2811d). The presence of II in the isomeric mixture (IM) is shown by treating the unit with PhNCO, yielding the 2,7-phenylcarbamate of II, m. 75-6°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 21° (Me₂CO). The acyl migration is readily reversed by adding HCl in Me₂CO to IM, I.HCl, m. 233° (decolor.), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 17° (MeOH), being produced. A figure of the steric structure is included as well as physical constants for the following compounds: (compd., m.p., and $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ (solvent) given): Me 2-amino-3,4,5-triacetyl-2-phenylpyrrolidine (I), 189°, 17° (MeOH); IV.HCl, 270° (color), 23° (MeOH); IV 2-*N*-phenylcarbamate, 228°, 7° (Me₂CO); 2,7-phenylcarbamate, 228°, 7.8° (Me₂CO). M. A. S.

HUNGARY/Physical Chemistry. Molecule. Chemical Bond

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 10, 1958, No 31460

alkylamines, if the induction performance of the substitu-
tutes was weaker than in α -substituted alkylamines.
The presence of steric obstacles results in a decrease of
the alkylamine basicity. The discovered regularities were
used at the conformation analysis of isobutylamine and
aminocyclohexanol.

Card 3/3

7.
New synthesis of tetrabromo-*m*-cresolsulphthalein. P. Brokmann and L. Chyso (Univ. Sargent, Hung.). *Acta Univ. Szegediensis, Sect. Phys. et Chem.* [N.S.] 4, 73-5 (1958) (in German).—*m*-Cresolsulphthalein, prepd. by adding 15 g. P₂O₅ catalyst in small amounts to 0.1 mole *o*-methylbenzoic acid anhydride and 0.22 mole *m*-cresol at 108°, heating 30 min., and treating with 150 ml. H₂O, was brominated dropwise with 10 g. Br in 20 ml. AcOH soln. until an acidified sample was yellow, extd. with 3 × 100 ml. CHCl₃, treated with 10% NaOH until blue-green, and then with 100 ml. H₂O. The aq. layer was carefully acidified with 2N HCl and the ppt. extd. with 3 × 50 ml. CHCl₃, and evapd. to dryness to yield 3.5 g. product. The alk. CHCl₃ fraction was concd. *in vacuo* and again brominated to give 1 g. additional material. E. M. Vantage

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Correlation of steric structure with dissociation constants in organic compounds. III. Carboxylic acids. L. Ottens, F. Sirokman, and O. Gail (Univ. Sargent, Hamburg). *Acta Univ. Sargentensis Acta Phys. et Chem. (N.S.)*, 4, 131-3 (1958) (in English); cf. *C.A.* 51, 16472d. -- NaOEt (from 60 g. Na and 1300 ml. anhyd. EtOH) treated with 477 g. $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$, the whole cooled below 5° , 358 g. Me_2CBr added in 1 hr., the mixt. kept 1 week, refluxed 1 hr., the EtOH distd., the residue dissolved in H_2O , extd. with Et_2O , and the exts. dried, concd., and distd. gave 90 g. $\text{Me}_2\text{CCH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})$ (I), b. $202-3^\circ$. I (90 g.) and 140 ml. 60% KOH refluxed until homogeneous (0.5 hr.), 80 ml. H_2O added, the EtOH distd., the aq. soln. acidified with concd. HCl to pH 1, the pptd. KCl filtered off, the KCl and the filtrate extd. with Et_2O , and the combined Et_2O exts. dried, concd., and distd. gave 8.7 g. $\text{Me}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ (II), b. $188-90^\circ$; No salt, crystals from EtOH-EtOAc. II has a dissociation const. 1.085×10^{-4} at 28° (pK_a 4.968) and is a weaker acid than $\text{Me}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ (1.67×10^{-4} , pK_a 4.78) and PrCO_2H (1.50×10^{-4} , pK_a 4.82). The decrease in dissociation const. is attributed to the steric effects of the neopentyl group.

Harry W. Vale

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STVO, L.

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Stvos, L. STVO, L. STVO, L. STVO, L.
of STVO, L. STVO, L.

STVO, L. STVO, L. STVO, L. STVO, L.
STVO, L. STVO, L. STVO, L. STVO, L.

OTvos, L.

7
 ✓ Constitution of trimethylsulfonium iodide. D. Bánfi,
 G. Fodor, and L. Oliva (Hung. Acad. Sci., Budapest).
 Chem. & Ind. (London) 1959, 1102.—C¹⁴H₅I with Me₃SO
 gave (C¹⁴H₅Me₃SO)I (I), which was transmethylated with
 C₁₀H₉N and quinoline by the procedure of Kuhn and Trisch-
 mann (C.A. 53, 14523g) for the radioinactive compd. The
 quaternary salts formed were found to be 1/3rd as active as I,
 which was evidence for sym. bonding of the 3 Me groups and
 hence for the S-oxo-S-trimethylsulfonium salt constitution
 of the adduct. The results agreed with the structure sug-
 gested by K. and T. (*loc. cit.*) and by Smith and Winstein
 (C.A. 53, 4180e).
 Rip. G. Rka.

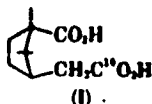
Card 1/1

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 1 g. (H₂)

OTVOS, L.

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 2. Pyrolytic decarboxylation of C¹⁴ carboxylic acids. L. OTVOS and L. NORD. *Tetrahedron Letters* 1969, No. 2, 19-22. The mechanism suggested by Neunhoeffer and Paschke (*C.I.* 33, 5367⁹) for the formation of ketones by dry distn. of appropriate carboxylates as taking place through a β -oxocarboxylic acid arising from a condensation process was tested by pyrolysis of the Ca salt of activated homocamphoric acid (I) contg. a C¹⁴O₂H group adjacent



to the secondary C atom. Cleavage of α -campholide with K¹⁴CN and the K salt of homocamphoric acid seminitrile (II) subjected to acid hydrolysis, the corresponding dicarboxylic acid (III) converted to the Ca salt and the salt dry distd. gave camphor (IV), identified as the oxime. The activities of the compds. were detd. with a gas phase counter and the activities tabulated (compd. and activities in $\mu\text{C}/\text{mM}$ given): II, 17.2; III, 17.2; IV oxime, 0.19. In the course of pyrolysis the activity passed almost entirely into the liberated CO₂. It was assumed that 3-carboxycamphor was immediately formed by addn. of a CH₃ group attached to the C¹⁴O₂H group with consequent decarboxylation. The reaction was considered in a general sense as an anionic addn. process in which the formation of the carbanion may have taken place by splitting off a proton and reaction through a β -oxocarboxylic acid or by catalyzed liberation of CO₂ and reaction through the alcoholate of a geminal diol. Where a possibility for both reactions occurred, the mechanism of N. and P. (*loc. cit.*) dominated. C. R. Addinall

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Investigation of the exchange nitrile-carboxyl with the use of radioactive carbon¹⁴ L. Voszko, and L. Orvos (Hungarian Acad. Sci., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 28, 123-4 (1960) (in German).—A study of the exchange reactions between nitrile and carboxyl in the systems $\text{PhC}^{14}\text{O}_2\text{H}$ (I)-MeCN (II), and I- $\text{p-BrC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CN}$ (III) showed that the reactions ran without splitting the C-C bond in C-CO₂H and in C-CN, resp. A mechanism, similar to that of N → O acyl migration of diacylamines was suggested. The reactions were carried out by fusing the components at 260° (reaction of I with II) and 250° (in case of I and III).
T. Sehn

OTVOS, Laszlo (Budapest XIV Hungaria korut 114); NOSZKO, Laszlo (Budapest XIV Hungaria korut 114)

Investigation of the mechanism of the formation of ketones by using ^{14}C -homocamphoric acid. Acta chimica Hung 24 no.2:191-196 '60.

(EEAI 10:4)

1. Central Research Institute for Chemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

(Ketones)	(Camphoric acid)	(Hydrolysis)
(Pyrolysis)	(Potassium cyanide)	(Carboxylic acids)
(Carbon)	(Radioisotopes)	(Carboxycampholanic acid)

OTVOS, Laszlo (Budapest); MARTON, Jozsef (Budapest); MEISEL-AGOSTON, Julia
(Frau) (Budapest)

Investigations by using radioactive acetic anhydride. I. Data on the
mechanism of Dakin-West reaction. Acta chimica Hung 24 no.3:321-325
'60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Central Research Institute for Chemistry, Hungarian Academy
of Sciences, Budapest.

(Radioactive substances) (Acetic anhydride)
(Amino acids) (Carboxyl group) (Dakin-West reactions)

OTVCS, László (Budapest); MARTON, József (Budapest); MEISEL-AGOSTON,
Julia (Frau) (Budapest)

Investigations by using radioactive acetic anhydride. II. Data on
the mechanism between aromatic isocyanates and acid anhydrides.
Acta chimica Hung 24 no.3:327-331 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Central Research Institute for Chemistry, Hungarian Academy of
Sciences, Budapest.

(Radioactive substances) (Acetic anhydride)
(Aromatic compounds) (Isocyanates) (Acetylcarbamic acid)
(Carbon dioxide) (Acetic acid)

FODOR, Gabor, akademikus; BEKE, Dencsne; BITE, Pal, kandidatus; DOBO, Pal;
PARKAS, Lorant, kandidatus; F. VARGA, Eva; LEMPERT, Karoly, kandidatus;
OTVOS, Laszlo, kandidatus; SZANTAY, Csaba, kandidatus; URESCH, Ferenc

An account of the Prague Symposium on Natural Organic Compounds.
Kem tud kozl MTA 19 no.1:95-103 '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Sztereokemiai Kutato Csoportja,
Budapest (for Fodor, Beke, Lempert, Otvos*, Uresch). 2. Magyar
Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalya (for Bite, Dobo,
Parkas, F. Varga, Szantay). 3. "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia
Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlomenyei" szerkeszto bizottsagi
tagja (for Fodor).

* prof Central Chemical Research Inst MTA Budape

OTVOS, Laszlo (Budapest, Il., Pusztaszeri ut 57/69); DUTKA, Ferenc (Budapest, Il., Pusztaszeri ut 57/69); TILLOS, Helga (Mrs.) (Budapest, Il., Pusztaszeri ut 57/69)

Investigations with radioactive acetic anhydride. Pt.3. Acta chimica Hung 43 no.1:53-61 1965.

Central Research Institute of Chemistry of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

L 17635-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AT 6009210

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/043/001/0053/0061

AUTHOR: Otvos, László--Etvész, L.; Dutka, Ferenc; Tudos, Helga--Tyudesh, Kh. 33

ORG: Central Research Institute for Chemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Bt/ Budapest

TITLE: Investigations with radioactive acetic anhydride. Part 3: Examination of the acyl group exchange reactions of carboxylic acid derivatives with acetic anhydride

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 43, no. 1, 1965, 53-61

TRACIC TAGS: acetic anhydride, tracer study, carbon, alcohol, acetate, amine, pyridine, ester, chemical reaction

ABSTRACT:

Acetates of secondary, primary, and tertiary alcohols and N-acetylated amines were treated with C-14 labeled acetic anhydride in the presence of pyridine or of aluminum chloride. The esters of tertiary alcohols and also diacyl amines were shown to undergo an acyl exchange under these conditions with the anhydride by incorporation of radioactive carbon. The mechanism of the process was discussed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 015

Card 1/1 FW

L 17680-66 RM

ACC NR: AT6009223

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/043/002/0155/0158

AUTHOR: Egyed, Janos--Ed'ed, Ya. (Budapest); Meisel-Agoston, Julia--
Meysel'-Agoston, Yu. (Budapest); Otvos, Laszlo--Etvesh, L. (Budapest)

26
R-1

ORG: Central Research Institute for Chemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest

TITLE: Investigation of acylated geminal diamines. Part 2: Stereochemistry of the phthalimido-cyanide exchange

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 43, no. 2, 1965, 155-158

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthetic process, amino acid, stereochemistry, cyanide, amine

ABSTRACT: ^{1,4,5} The cycle involving the synthesis of labeled amino acids was performed with optically active amino acids. When the derivative of carbamic acid was reacted with potassium cyanide, complete racemization took place, indicating the monomolecular character of the phthalimide-cyanide exchange as well as in the case of other aldehyde derivatives which hydrolyze to other acids and aldehydes. The synthesis of L-N-phthaloyl-leucyl chloride, L-N-phthaloyl-leucylazide, L-N-(phthalimido-3-methylbutyl)-carbamic acid ethyl ester and DL-leucine was described. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JFRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 22Sep64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002

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Card 1/1

L 17679-66

ACC NR: AT6009224

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/043/002/0159/0160

AUTHOR: Szabolcs, Arna (Budapest); Gruber, Lajos (Budapest); Otvos, Laszlo (Budapest)

ORG: Central Research Institute for Chemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest

TITLE: Synthesis of 1,6-bis-(beta-chloroethyl- sup 14 C sub 1 - amino)-1,6-dihydrochloride (degranol- sup 14 C)

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 43, no. 2, 1965, 159-160

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthetic process, drug, carbon, tracer study, hydride, lithium, aluminum, chlorination, cyclic group

ABSTRACT: The synthesis of the drug Degranol (in the C-14 labeled form) was described. Glycine-1-14C ethyl ester was reduced with lithium aluminum hydride to 2-aminoethane-1-14C-1-ol, which was converted by chlorination with thionyl chloride into 2-chloroethylamine-14C. The latter compound was cyclized in the presence of NaOH to ethylene-14C1-imine, which was condensed with 1,2,5,6-dianhydro-3,4-isopropylidene-D-mannitol and the product hydrolyzed to yield 14C-Degranol labeled on the C atom of the beta-chloroethylamino group. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: 22Sep64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 003

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Card 1/1

1. 1964-66
ACC NR: 116401.12

1964-66: 116401.12

Author: Novak, Ivan, 1914-1980, Acad. Sci. USSR, Inst. Chem. Sci., Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow, USSR

Inst. Central Research Institute of Chemistry, Acad. Sci. USSR, Budapest

Title: Reaction of the Meerwein-Ponndorf-Lapworth reagent with alcohols
Investigation of the reaction of the Meerwein-Ponndorf-Lapworth reagent with alcohols

Source: Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Chem. Abstr., 1966, 61, 1238

1. P. 116401.12, 1964, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243

ABSTRACT: Using C-14 labeled acetone and C-14 labeled isopropyl alcohol it was shown that the Meerwein-Ponndorf-Lapworth reagent in systems having no oxidation-reduction potential induced racemization in an exchange the completion of which depends on the ester factor only. According to this finding, a possibility was presented for the racemization of optically active secondary alcohols. The mechanisms of the above reactions were explained.

1964-66: 116401.12

Card 1/1

OTVOS, Laszlo

Mechanism of C-acylation reactions. Pt.1. Magyar kem lap 18 no.
10:491-496 0'63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kozponti Kemiai Kutato Intezet.

OTVOS, Laszlo; EGYED, János

An account of my study trip to the German Democratic Republic. Kem tud kozl MTA 20 no.1:99-100 '63.

1. Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Központi Könyvtári Kutató Intézete, Budapest.

OTVCS, Laszlo

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T. WSKI, Member

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Effect of the conditions of storage on the durability of rubber articles. ³¹ SAGA
 HIRI AND Z. OTWIMOWSKI. *Polymy (Chem 16, N 3), 11-4 (1932)*. Samples of rubber
 of uniform composition and vulcanized in a similar manner were kept in various media in
 jars in the dark and in diffused light for 32 months, after which time some samples
 were removed at 4 month intervals for tests for mech properties, tensile strength
 and elongation, stiffness and tension coefficients were calculated. Tension coefficients were
 plotted against time, in general yielding more or less similar curves which at first show a
 falling off toward the time axis, then a rise, and then a final falling off. O₂ was the worst
 store of all, leading to complete deterioration at the end of the test. The conditions of
 storage may be divided into 2 groups: (1) storing in O₂, and (2) in all other media
 air, N₂, H₂, NH₃ gas, CO₂, H₂O and 0.5 N NH₄OH. The conditions affect the durability
 of rubber products only to the extent that they affect the rate of oxidation of rubber.
 A change in O₂ between 21% and 1-2% has but little effect on the aging of rubber.
 Storage of rubber in liquids does not diminish aging. The rate of aging in general
 is greater in diffused light than in darkness, but the differences are not important.

A. C. ZACHLEN

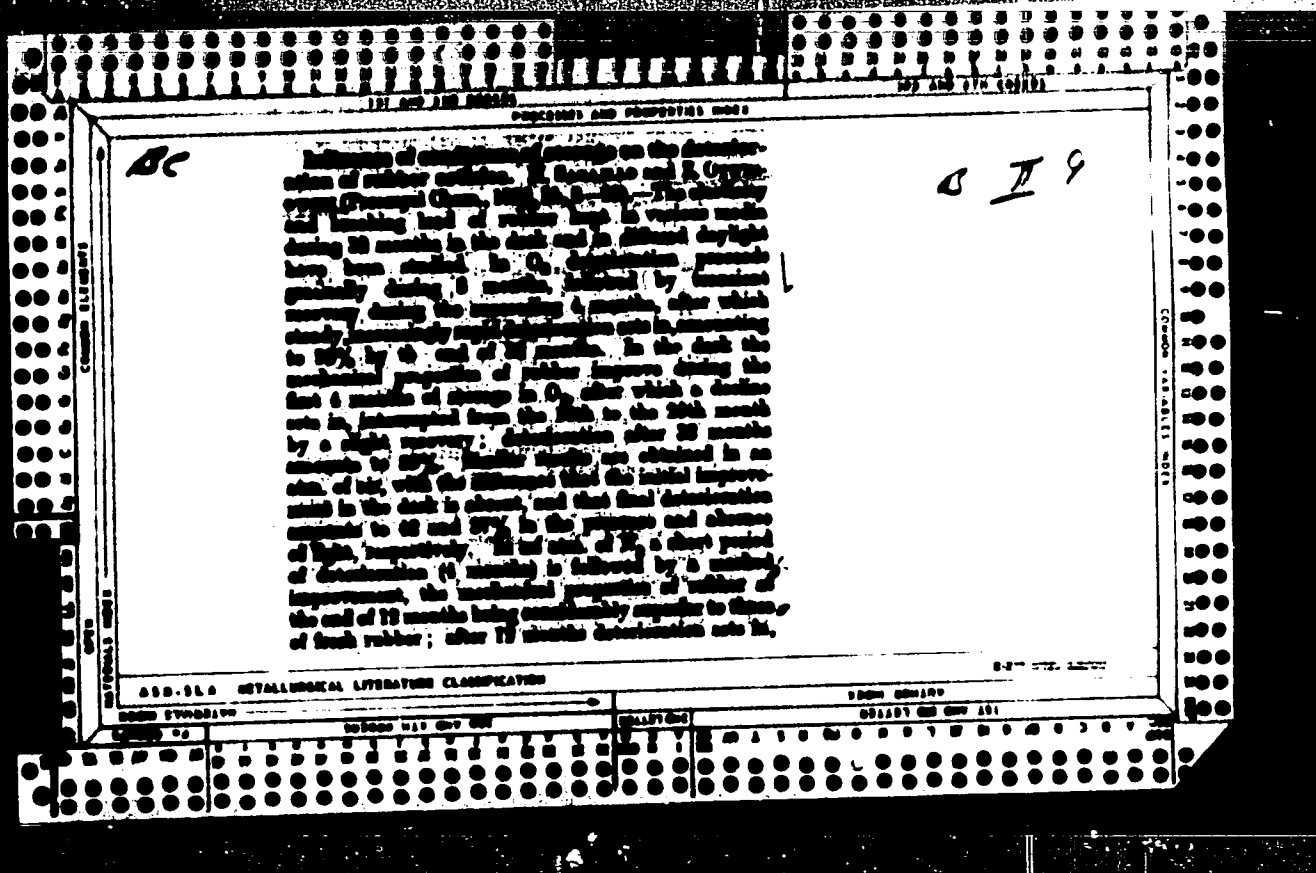
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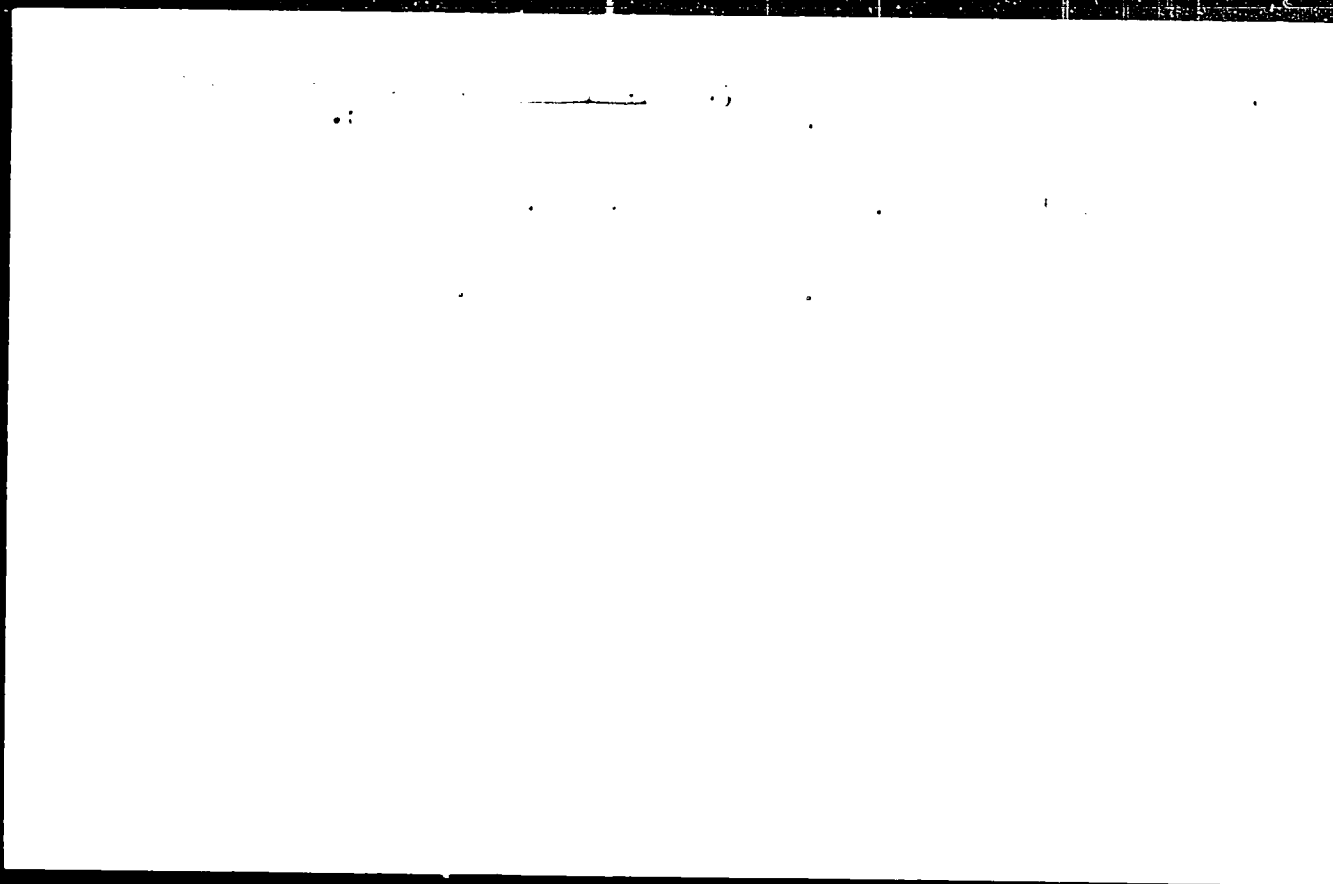
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OURECKA, Anna, promovana ekonomka

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Clinical picture of respiratory insufficiency in chronic pulmonary heart disease. Acta Univ. Carol. [med.] (Praha) 10: suppl. 17:87-93 '63

1. II interni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze; prednosta: prof. dr. F. Herles, DrSc.

Therapy

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 616.24-08:61-076.12-08

OURADNIK, A.: 2nd Internal Clinic, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University (II. Interni Klinika Fakulty Vseobecného Lékarství KU), Prague, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr F. HODKES.

"Treatment of Chronic Respiratory Insufficiency."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 105, No 35, 2 Sep 66, pp 956 - 959

Abstract: Respiration insufficiencies (RI) can be caused by lung diseases (obstructive, restrictive, and functional tissue deficiency), other diseases (diseases of the CNS and peripheral nerves, dysmetabolic and dysenzymatic diseases, chest diseases), and by combination of the above described causes. Mechanical methods of treatment, suitable drugs (Syntophyllin and acetazolamide), adjustments of hypoxemia, uses of antibiotics, expectorants, bronchodilatants, cardiotonics, diuretics, venipuncture, and some other methods of treatment are discussed. All sedatives are contraindicated in RI. No references. (Manuscript received Mar 66).

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Chronic bronchitis in Czechoslovakia. An attempt to re-evaluate
the health status according to statistical data and findings.
Cas. lek. cesk. 102 no.37:1011-1015 13 S '63.

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prednosta prof. dr. P. Herles.
(BRONCHITIS) (DISABILITY EVALUATION)
(HEALTH SURVEYS) (MORBIDITY)

FIALOVA, J.; JEZEK, V.; GUREDNIK, A.; KROUZKOVA, L.

The effect of hypoxemia and respiratory acidosis on the electrocardiogram in chronic cor pulmonale. Sborn. lek. 67 no.5:140-145 My'65.

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JEZEK, V.; PICK, P.; OUREDNIK, A.; KROUZKOVA, L.

Various changes in the electrolyte metabolism of patients with chronic cor pulmonale and respiratory insufficiency. Sborn. lek. 67 no.5:153-159 My'65.

1. Kardiologicka laborator a II. interní klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství University Karlovy v Praze (prednosta: prof. dr. F. Herles, DrSc.).

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Comparison of pulmonary ventilation and blood gas levels in patients with chronic bronchitis. Cas. lek. česk. 104 no.23: 638-639 11 Je'65.

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OURED:IK,A,; DAUM,S.; JEZEK,V. Technicka spoluprace: KROUZKOVA, L.

Medical treatment of respiratory insufficiency. Cas.lek. cesk.
103 no.9:244-245 28 F'64

1. II. interni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v
Praze; prednosta: prof.dr.F.Herles, DrSc.

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OUREDIK, A.; DAUM, S. Technická spolupráce: KROUZKOVÁ, L.; DOUBRAVOVÁ, V.

Effect of analeptics in respiratory insufficiency. Cas. lek.
cesk, 103 no. 3: 77-78 17 Ja'64.

1. II. interní klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství KU v
Praze; předrosta: prof. dr. F. Herles, DrSc.

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predrosta: prof.dr.F.Herles.

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1. Kardiopulmonalni odeleni Kardiologicke laboratore a II. interni kliniky fakulty vseobecneho lekarstv University Karlovy v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. F.Herles Laborator pro patofyziologii premeny latek pri CSAV v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. O.Poupa.

(ACIDOSIS compl) (PULMONARY HEART DISEASE compl)
(PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA compl) (HYPERTENSION compl)

HERLES, F.; OUREDNIK, A.

Tuberculosis at an internal clinic and possibilities for its diagnosis. (Clinical considerations and anatomical findings).
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prednosta prof. dr. Frantisek Herles.
(TUBERCULOSIS pathol.)

DAUM, S; JANOTA, M; KOPECKÝ, M; OUŘEDNÍK, A.

Czechoslovakia

Cardiological Laboratory and the Second Internal
Medicine Clinic FVL of Charles University -- Prague
(Kardiologická laboratoř a II. vnitřní klinika FVL
University Karlovy -- Praha); Head: P. HERLES, Prof.
Dr. - (for all)

Prague, Vnitřní lékařství, No- IX-2, 1963, pp 105-115

"Blood Gases, pH and Some Respiratory Values in
Pneumonia."

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Roentgen diagnosis of chronic cor pulmonale in chronic bronchitis
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1. II interni klinika Fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy
v Praze, prednosta prof. dr F. Herles.

(PULMONARY HEART DISEASE radiog)

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Chronic cor pulmonale. Diagnostic contribution of clinical symptoms of chronic cor pulmonale and emphysema of the lungs. Cas. Lek. Cesk. 101 no.8:225-234 23 P '62.

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(PULMONARY HEART DISEASE diag)
(PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA diag)

OURDNİK, A.; DAUM, S.; KOPECKY, M.

Respiratory insufficiency and acidosis in patients with emphysema
and cor pulmonale treated with ciroren. Sborn. lek. 63 no.5/6:166-
174 1961.

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lekarstvi KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. F. Herles Laborator fyziologie
a patofyziologie premeny latek, CSAV, Praha. prednosta doc. dr. O. Poupa.
(RESPIRATORY SYSTEM dis) (ACIDOSIS ther)
(PULMONARY HEART DISEASE ther) (PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA ther)
(ANALEPTICS ther)

HERLES, F.; DAUM, S.; JAROSOVA, V.; VALENTOVA, V.; OUREDNIK, A.

Principles in the diagnosis of cor pulmonale in chronic pulmonary emphysema. Sborn. lek. 63 no.5/6:151-157 ~~161~~.

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Karlovy v Praze, přednosta prof. dr.F.Herles.
(PULMONARY HEART DISEASE diag) (PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA diag)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

COUREDNIK, A., and MERLES, F., MD, Prof., Second Clinic of Internal Medicine (II. interni klinika), Faculty of General Medicine (Fakulta všeobecného lékařství), Charles University, Prague. Prof. F. MERLES, MD, director.

"Chronic Bronchitis in Czechoslovakia"

Prague, Sas via Le am Ganych, Vol CII, No 37, 13 September 61, pp 1011-1015.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: The 1960 morbidity statistics show that chronic bronchitis was the reason for 1 percent of all cases of short-term work incapacity in Czechoslovakia and for 1.74 percent of all working days missed. Ten percent of all disability benefits were granted on account of chronic bronchitis. Chronic bronchitis and its consequences were the cause of 8 percent of deaths. Two Prague pathology departments found chronic bronchitis as the cause of 26 percent of deaths. Among 710 patients admitted to a clinic chronic bronchitis was found in 31.1 percent of all cases. Eighteen references, including 17 Czech.

1/1

12

OUREDNIK, Alois

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OUREDNIK, Alois; DAUM, Severin; KROUZKOVA, Lida; DOUBRAVOVA, V.

Second Internal Medicine Clinic of the Faculty of
General Medicine (II. vnitřní klinika fakulty
všeobecného lékařství KU); Prague. - (for all)

Prague, Vnitřní lékařství, No 4, 1963, pp 348-355

"Treatment with Acetazolamid in Respiratory Failure
in Pulmonary Emphysema and Cor Pulmonale."

TUHACEK, Milan; OURADNIK, Alois; LUKESOVA, Tamara

Syndrome of chronic subclavio-carotid obliteration (pulseless disease). (A review and case reports). Cesk. neur. 23 no.1/2:112-118 Ja '60.

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prim. dr. R. Muratova.
(ACFTA dis.)
(ARTERITIS)

OUŘEKONÍK, Alois, MUDr.

Improvement of the quality of medical work. Česk. zdravot. 4
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(MEDICINE,

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QUINQUIN, Ant.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Rubber and Other Elastomers

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Our experiences with dynamic testing of vulcanizates.
Ant. Ouldaft Ministry Chem. Ind., Prague, Czech.
Chem. Průmysl 8, 141-3 (1953).—The ability of rubber to
dampen vibrations is best correlated by dynamic testing.
An app. is described in which a cylindrical specimen is sub-
jected to periodic compression, and the heat generated in
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Herbert Morawetz

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Diagram of drafts. Slovarenstvi 10 no.5:191 My '62.

1. Ceske zavody motocyklove, Strakonice.

OURDNIK, Josef

Sealing tube castings and bushings in pressure castings.
Slevarenstvi 12 no.6:248 Je '64.

1. Ceske zavody: moto yklove National Enterprise, Strakonice.

KARASEK, P.; OUREK, J.

Effect of heparin on resistance to anoxia. Cesk. fysiolo. 8 no.3:208-209 Apr 59.

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(HEPARIN, eff.

on resist. to anoxia (Cz))

VIGEK, Jaroslav; OUTRATA, Edvard

The essential characteristics of a data-processing algorithm
programming language. Strojná zpracování 19:191-192 1968.

1. Research Institute of Mathematical Machines, Prague.

OBLONSKY, Jan, inz. CSc.; OUTRATA, Edvard, promovany ekonom.

Selection of the set of the Epos automatic computer. Podn.
org 17 no.9:421-424 S'63

1. Vyzkumny ustav matematickych stroju, Praha.

L 47576-66 T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AT6029411

SOURCE CODE: CZ/2503/66/000/012/0275/0281

AUTHOR: Outrata, Eduard

ORG: Research Institute of Mathematical Machines (Vyzkumny ustav pocitacich stroju), Praha

TITLE: A special sorting algorithm

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Vyzkumny ustav matematickych stroju. Stroje na zpracovani informaci, no. 12, 1966, 275-281

TOPIC TAGS: computer system, computer application, computer programming, computer storage, binary code, algorithm

ABSTRACT: A special sorting problem and a program of solution on a decimal-code digital computer with limited internal storage capacity are described. Block diagram of the algorithms for solving the problem are presented. It is noted that the method has been used in practical programming on the EPOS I computer with the integers number $n = 12,000$, and the number of decimal symbols $k = 6,000$. It can (after appropriate changes) also be used on a binary digital computer, but with less efficiency. When properly applied, this method can save a great deal of storage. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 11 formulas [KP]

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50
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ORG: Research Institute of Mathematical Machines, Prague

TITLE: DAJA, a proposed language for data processing 160

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Vyzkumny ustav matematickych stroju. Stroje na zpracovani informaci, no. 11, 1965, 113-133

TOPIC TAGS: data processing, data processing system, computer language, numerical algorithm, input, output

ABSTRACT: DAJA is an automatic programming language for data processing. A compiler is being prepared for the EPOS I computer. It is expected to provide not only for numerical algorithms, but for easy sorting, for the processing of files of data, and for simple regulation of input and output. The possibility of expressing basic symbols of the language in a form similar to the language of the users should be considered. The article deals with the general characteristics of the language, its syntax, and a short description of the semantics.

[Based on author's abstract]

[KS]

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OUTRATA, J.

"Handbook of a miller hand" by J.Strajbl and others. Reviewed
by J.Outrata. Strojirenstvi 12 no.9:713 S '62.